



WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA.

Wednesday, Feb. 1st, 1882.

MASSEY is still master of the situation and so long as his friends stick to him, he proposes to hold the fort, much to the chagrin of the readers who wear the collar of the "boss."

Poor prostrate Virginia, she is now held in the mire by a 90 pound tyrant, who is off to be dictator. The reader who dares resist against the "Boss" is doomed. How long will Virginia submit to such monarchy?

Notwithstanding the blowing upon the stump about the sovereign will of the people and that an "bill passed for the settlement of the debt question" should be submitted to them for ratification, it is now proposed to settle that question without consulting the will of the people. Circumstances, however, have changed. The people are no longer sovereign. Mahone is now the sovereign power and his will is necessarily the people's will.

The reader who can discover some mode of preventing the spread of Mahoneism would do the world a greater benefit than was done by Dr. Jenner when he discovered the virus of vaccination. The inoculation of the members of the Legislature with Massesvian virus might have a fine effect.

The reading of Mahone's sentiments in caucus rule in the Senate of Virginia was an amusing display of irony. They were probably believed in the old adage that the "hair of the dog is good for the bile."

A horse divided against itself cannot stand. A lively sensation was caused in the Virginia Senate by the use of Mahone's "humbug" speeches in the United States Senate as ammunition to be fired at the caucus rule readers. Poor fellows! they have their hands full.

AUDITOR MASSEY, of Virginia, is not to be intimidated by the abuse of the Richmond *Whig*, the reader's organ. Having requested the publication of a correction of some of the *Whig's* statements, that paper published the correction in a mutilated form, whereupon Mr. Massey sent the correction to the Richmond *Dispatch* for publication, accompanied by a note, in which he says: "The mad ravings of the *Whig* are sufficient to disgust all decent people, without anything from me. I shall, therefore, reserve my fire until its ravings are over."—Ez.

The New York Times, which strongly favors Senator Mahone in the late canvass in Virginia, referring to the reader's fight against Auditor Massey, remarks that the attempt to coerce a candidate for office into surrendering in advance of his nomination the right to appoint his own clerks and employees is a return to the darkest days of maladministration of the civil service and a blow at the very roots of honest civil government.

A WEDDING SCENE IN TEXAS.—A Texas couple stood up to be married a few days ago and the officiating clergyman, noting the butt of a pistol protruding from the pocket of the groom, requested that out of respect to the solemn ceremony about to take place the weapon should be laid aside. The request being complied with, the bride suddenly drew an eight-inch bowie knife from her bosom and tossed it beside the other weapon.

AN ARKANSAS FLOWERY'S LUCKY FIND.—A young man named Nelson, while plowing on the farm of Robert Hicks, near Holly Hill, B. on county, on the 18th, plowed up an iron pot containing over \$1,400 in \$5, \$10 and \$20 gold pieces. Nelson kept the discovery a secret and appropriated the money. But the fact of his possessing a quantity of rusty gold soon leaked out, and upon being questioned he acknowledged having found it. Hicks claimed to have buried the money in the field where it was found more than twenty years ago. It is understood that he has divided the money with Nelson.

Randall Johnson, for many years a noted colored ballplayer, in Augusta county, was taken sick in a ball-room several nights ago. His companions placed him in a wagon, and were driving him to his home in Staunton, when he was seized with a hemorrhage from the lungs, and died without speaking. Randall was a local celebrity, and his death will be regretted by the older as well as the younger generation of his fellow citizens.

In Baltimore on Thursday four new cases of small-pox and one death were reported at the health office.

Thirteen cases of small-pox were discovered in New York Thursday. Five of these were concealed in three families, all living at 1103 First avenue.

The Cincinnati health officer's weekly report shows the total number of cases of small-pox for the week to be 72; deaths, 20; cases under treatment, 127; discharged, 20.

Samuel Young, a negro, came to Harrisonburg several days ago, pretending to be a member of the Zulu Tribe of Africa, and proposed to deliver a lecture to the colored people in order to raise money to reach his native land. A great many of the colored people attended his so-called lecture. The proceeds Mr. Young devoted to spending, and has spent the whole time since in carousing and getting drunk.

## The Convicted Assassin.

ANOTHER "ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE"—WHAT COULD BE THE PURPOSE OF THE VERDICT WHICH CONDEMNED HIM TO THE GALLOWS? A REMARKABLE MANIFESTO.

Guiteau prepared for publication and sent to the press yesterday the following address:

"To the American People: Twelve men say I wickedly murdered James A. Garfield. They did it on the false notion that I am a disappointed office-seeker. My speech made no impression on them. I am not surprised at that verdict, considering their class. They do not pretend to be Christian men, and therefore did not appreciate the idea of inspiration. They are men of the world and of moderate intelligence, and therefore are not capable of appreciating the character of my defense. According to one of them, 'we all had grog at each meal and a cigar afterwards,' which shows their style and habits. Men of this kind cannot represent the great Christian nation of America. Had they been high-toned Christian gentlemen their verdict would have been, 'Not guilty, because of insanity.'"

"The mere outward set of shooting would have been the same whatever the motive. If I had been an absolutely false, as I prove by my papers and by Mr. Brooks' testimony—on July 2 and 3, the outward act of shooting would have been the same as if I had been detected by the Delity to do it, or believe myself so directed to do it, which is the literal truth, as I proved by all my papers and talk on the subject. This jury had not sufficient intelligence to see that point, and entirely ignored the political and patriotic necessity for the act which all Christian and intelligent people see. For this reason I am entitled to a new trial, for no other, and we have a prodigious amount of exceptions. I want to employ two or three first-class lawyers to take charge of my case. The principal point will be to show the non-jurisdiction of this court to try this indictment, because the President died in New Jersey. The authorities on this point are conflicting, but some of the lawyers in America say that the jurisdiction of the court is against the jurisdiction of this court. I desire the court to have passed upon this question, and have no doubt but the high-toned Christian gentlemen representing the Washington Court in law will give it their most careful attention, to the end that if the Delity intended to protect me from legal liability herein by allowing the President to depart gracefully and peacefully in New Jersey, I shall have the benefit of the Delity's intention. I consider it especially providential in my favor, and ask the court in banc to consider it. I have received some checks, but many of them have proved worthless, which shows the low character of the men that send them. I need money to employ counsel. There are many people in America that believe in God and in my inspiration, and that I am a patriot. To you, men and women of America, I appeal. I ask you in the name of justice to come speedily to my relief. Come in person or by letter. If you send money, send a postal order or a check to my order. With competent legal help I can get out of this, with the Lord's help, and I am sure of that. But good lawyers do not work for nothing. I want to employ two or three first-class lawyers to do my work before the court in banc. If I had competent counsel I should not have talked so much in court, but I disagree with the theory of Mr. Scoville and Mr. Reed, and it has been unpleasant for both parties, and has been a great damage to my defense. Judge Porter says I am right, and I agree with him, although I know he is abused and vilified me outrageously, when I had no alternative save to answer back, which I did in my usual plain way.

"I have been convicted, but the verdict cannot be enforced until July in any event, and probably not until September. I give myself no anxiety on account of the verdict. I hardly expected an acquittal; the most I expected was a disagreement, and then I proposed to test the question of jurisdiction in the court of banc. It is purely a legal question, and if the opinion of some of the best lawyers at the American bar is sustained by the banc, it will end this case. I can get a hearing of this in April. I make a special appeal to the ladies of America to come to my rescue. Some of them have written me delightful letters, and I ask each and every one of them to respond to the extent of their means, and to see me if possible. I return my sincere thanks for their letters and sympathy. You ladies believe in God and in my inspiration, and that I have really saved the nation a great trouble and a great expense, to wit, another war.

"Let spring Gen. Garfield had the republican party in a frightful condition and it was getting worse every hour. Today everybody of good sense is satisfied with Gen. Arthur's administration and the country is happy and prosperous. Only good has come from Gen. Garfield's removal, which is conclusive evidence that the inspiration came from the Delity. He has repeatedly confirmed my act since July 2; therefore let all persons quietly acquiesce in the expressed will of the Delity. I am God's man in this matter just as truly as the 'despised Galilean' was God's man. They said He was a blasphemer and glutton, &c., and it seemed a small thing to His acquaintances to kill Him; but His death stirred the wrath of the Almighty, and He got even with them forty years later at the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70, and He will get even with the American people if a hair of my head is harmed. God will vindicate me even if the nation rots in blood.

"My physical death is nothing to me. Under the law I cannot be executed in any way until July. I may die a dozen times before then, so I have no dread about that. I shall not go before my time. I had rather be hung as far as physical death is concerned, than die from a painful illness or meet with a railroad or steamboat accident. I hardly think I am destined to be hung, and therefore give myself no thought on that, but am anxious to have my character and inspiration vindicated. To that end I need help, as herein mentioned.

My friends need not be ashamed of me. Some people think I am the greatest man of this age, and that my name will go into history as a patriot be the side of Washington and Grant.

"CHARLES GUITEAU, U. S. Jail.

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, 1882.

Press Comments.

The comments of the press on the verdict in the Guiteau case are of one accord—that of usual commendation. Below will be found brief extracts from leading journals:

New York World: "The demeanor of the jury throughout the trial, according to all accounts of it, has been irreproachable, and when the case was submitted to them they rendered a true verdict with a promptitude which yet stopped distinctly short of unseemly haste. But there is no doubt the behavior of the murderer during the trial was an efficient factor."

New York Times: "Any other conclusion of the trial, upon which public attention has been concentrated for more than ten weeks, would have been a shock to the general feeling that justice demands a swift retribution for crimes of such enormity. Judge Cox's charge will be satisfactory to all conservative, judicious thinkers."

New York Herald: "All Christendom will heartily approve the verdict which dooms the murderer of President Garfield to the gallows. Never was a more righteous and just. Never did infamous criminal more richly deserve to suffer the extreme penalty which Guiteau cannot now escape."

New York Tribune: "A just verdict will be the response of the whole civilized world. The evidence admitted of none other; the actions and speech of the assassin admitted of none other."

New York Sun: "Judge Cox's charge to the jury was excellent. The whole country will sustain the judgment of the jury and pronounce the verdict to be just."

Philadelphia Times: "The verdict will be hailed with a sense of relief and satisfaction by the whole country because of the reassurance which the verdict gives of the power and majesty of the law, and of its sufficiency under every stress to protect the social fabric and to punish crime." The Times also gives Judge Cox credit for "laying down the law so clearly that the jury could not be led astray by the confusion of tongues to which they have been compelled to listen."

Philadelphia North American: "The trial has ended as most people expected it would end, and the verdict which justice demanded and an outraged law required has been returned."

Philadelphia Inquirer: "It is a righteous verdict, and one that will be sustained by the consistent judgment of mankind, wherever intelligence and virtue pass upon it."

Philadelphia Ledger: "The jury, under difficult surroundings, kept their minds clear, and the clear mind is in their judgment of guilty."

## What I Need Help, as herein mentioned.

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The Star says: "In a conversation with some of the jurors in the Guiteau case it was learned that what has been said all along as to the prisoner's running his own case was true. They said that his examination confirmed the jurors in the opinion that he was perfectly sane. What little doubt there was as to the responsibility of Guiteau—and there was for a short time during the trial just a mere shadow of doubt—was cleared away by the argument of Mr. Davidge. This argument, it is said, settled the case, and had it been submitted to them at the time the verdict would have been the same. It was suggested that the answer made by Mr. Hamlin to the suggestion of Mr. Scoville for the jurors to be allowed to go to their homes during the holidays, that they did not wish to be separated, indicated that their minds were made up at that time. The answer was they were apprehensive that if they did separate some question might be raised about it."

O. the way to the jail on Wednesday evening, although the way was cluttered with a continuous stream of jeers—the news of the verdict had preceded it—Guiteau never once betrayed any serious emotion. He chatted with the driver and guard; said he was satisfied with the charge of the judge, that it was very fair on the legal points, but that the jury had gone back on him and brought in a verdict contrary to the evidence. On entering the jail he threw off his coat and laughingly called out: "Well, boys, they brought in a verdict against me, but I'll get a new trial and upset all this business, and don't you forget it." He ate his supper as usual, and as far as could be learned, slept soundly all night.

Washington Republican: "The promptness with which the patient jury rendered their unanimous verdict after receiving the judge's charge is evidence that no doubts of fact or law clouded their judgment."

WHAT THE FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS SAY.

London Standard: "The announcement of the Guiteau verdict will be received with a sense of relief by the public, which has been wearied by the monstrous protraction of the proceedings and disgraced and scandalized by the outrageous incidents which marked them at every turn. American jurists and politicians may be taught from this case the necessity of recasting the forms of procedure in criminal matters."

London Times: "The administration of justice in America has been brought into grave disrepute. The trial has been a kind of play, enacted for general amusement. That Guiteau deserves hanging none can doubt. That the nation has a right to hang him which has turned the sufferings of his victim into food for a sensation, his crime into a jest, and the trial into a prolonged farce, is, perhaps, less entirely self-evident."

London Morning Post: "Guiteau's guilt was so undeniable that his long trial has been followed here with a positive pain. We hope Mr. Scoville will not so far forget what is due to justice and his profession as to repeat the disgraceful lecturing exploit which he once performed in behalf of Guiteau."

The London Daily News says: "It is doubtful whether Guiteau himself expected any other result. If he did, the fact would be stronger evidence of unselfish intelligence than any brought forward during the inquiry."

All newspapers of London not only express one opinion as to the justice of the verdict, but are certain it will be unanimously approved.

## Opinions, Incidents, &c.

The Washington Republican publishes interviews with the jurors in the Guiteau case, but they revealed nothing specially interesting. Foreman Hamlin was outspoken in his praise of the colored jury member, who he declares to be as "white a man as he ever saw in a black envelope." He says Mr. Scoville's testimony did not do Guiteau any good, and the latter would have done better if he had kept his mouth shut. As heretofore reported, Hamlin says the first ballot was eleven for conviction. Jurymen Heinlein says there were, of course, times when doubts of Guiteau's sanity were entertained, but at last it settled down to the conviction shown by the verdict. On the other hand, Jurymen Bright says there never was, so far as his knowledge goes, any doubt in the minds of the jury as to Guiteau's sanity. Jurymen Bramer says he never had a scintilla of doubt about Guiteau's sanity, although he had hoped he might. The speech of the accused had no effect at all. The expressions of the other jurymen were of about similar purport.

A man was very roughly handled at the Opera House at Detroit on Tuesday night who had the temerity to hiss when the verdict in the Guiteau case was announced. A crowd of excited men and boys surrounded him and beat him severely before the police officers could get him out of the way.

A Great Obligation.

"I am indebted for my life," says Judge F. M. Brooks, of Columbus, Ga., to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

"Cesar Though Dead Still Reigns."

WASHINGTON, January 28.—It is understood that the nomination of Nichols for postmaster at Norfolk will be withdrawn on Monday, at the request of Senator Mahone.

When babies are fretful they disturb everybody, and mothers should know how soothing Parker's Ginger Tonic is. It takes away half their anxiety, stops babies' pains, and is always pleasant to use.—Home Journal.

Sad Fate of a Lady.

Mrs. John L. Conner, the wife of a contractor for buildings, was killed in Washington, D. C., on Saturday night under most distressing circumstances. She resides at No. 469 New York avenue, and while moving towards a dressing bureau in her chamber, with her babe in her arms, about 8.51 o'clock last evening, she was pierced through the left side by a pistol bullet, which came through a window pane and fell dying to the floor. Medical assistants for the lady were speedily on hand, and the police were soon scouring the neighborhood and following every slight clue which led in the direction of showing by whom the shot was fired. Before midnight Mrs. Conner was dead, leaving a husband and four children. A man named Nicholas Miles, supposed heretofore to be an innocent, was arrested because he was found in an alley opposite the house of Mr. Conner, and because it was reported that he had been seen with a pistol, but none was found on him. The police found two colored men, who were in front of the house when the shot was fired. They saw the man who fired at the head of an alley on the opposite side of the street, but were unable to recognize him. A colored woman, who lives in the neighborhood, saw Miles just before the shot was fired come staggering by, and observed him go into the alley, and shortly afterwards heard the shot, but did not see who fired it.

Virginia Politics.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—The Senate was not in session today and will not be until Wednesday.

The four bolting readjuster Senators remain steadfast to Auditor Massey. One of these, Mr. Hale, or Grayson, will probably visit his home next Monday, which is Grayson court-day, and will probably address the people of that country who may be in attendance upon the position he has taken in supporting Massey against the will of the caucus.

The party leaders, it is understood have also sent men to that country who will represent their side of the fight. It is hoped that in this way the caucus may be indorsed and Mr. Hale instructed by his people, or such of them as attend the meeting, to relinquish the fight no is making in Massey's defence. Similar efforts are to be made in other southwestern counties.

Gen. Mahone and his leaders have the advantage of the bolters in controlling the public meetings expected to be held in the counties represented by them.

The fight is watched with deep interest all over the State, and although they have made a determined and gallant stand, it seems to be thought that the defeat of the independent quartette will only be a question of time.

An attempt was made at Clayton, Ill., to assassinate Col. Thos. G. Black. Two men came into his office and attacked him with knives, but he drove them off after receiving a couple of dangerous scratches. He says that he knows

## who his assailants were, but refuses to give their names. He was one of the "306" who stood by Gen. Grant at the Chicago convention.

A woman named Mollie Hoery, alias Mollie Holbrook, in whose house at Chicago in 1872 a man was drugged and robbed of \$40,000 in cash, was arrested in New York on Saturday charged with picking pockets. She came to New York shortly after the robbery mentioned, but was arrested, and was being taken back to Chicago when she escaped, and has been until now at large.

The Quincy (Ill.) Herald joins in the movement, which seems to be taking positive form, in favor of making Hon. Samuel J. Tilden the democratic nominee for the presidency in 1884. The Herald feels that Mr. Tilden as a candidate the democratic party "is sure to win a national victory."

Terrible itching and scaly humors, sores and eruptions swellings, ulcers, the Cuckers and Cuckers (the great skin cure) externally and Cuckers (the great skin cure) internally. Ask about them at your druggists.

Death to all rats, mice, toads and snakes; PARSONS' EXTERMINATOR. Burns, kills and drives out of holes in a single night. No rat or bad smell left behind. Kills all rats, mice, toads and snakes. Sold everywhere.

MARKETS.

WASHINGTON MARKETS.

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925 Louisiana Ave., bet. 7th & 10th Sts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1882.

WHEAT—No. 1, 4.00; No. 2, 3.90; No. 3, 3.80; No. 4, 3.70; No. 5, 3.60; No. 6, 3.50; No. 7, 3.40; No. 8, 3.30; No. 9, 3.20; No. 10, 3.10; No. 11, 3.00; No. 12, 2.90; No. 13, 2.80; No. 14, 2.70; No. 15, 2.60; No. 16, 2.50; No. 17, 2.40; No. 18, 2.30; No. 19, 2.20; No. 20, 2.10; No. 21, 2.00; No. 22, 1.90; No. 23, 1.80; No. 24, 1.70; No. 25, 1.60; No. 26, 1.50; No. 27, 1.40; No. 28, 1.30; No. 29, 1.20; No. 30, 1.10; No. 31, 1.00; No. 32, .90; No. 33, .80; No. 34, .70; No. 35, .60; No. 36, .50; No. 37, .40; No. 38, .30; No. 39, .20; No. 40, .10; No. 41, .00; No. 42, .00; No. 43, .00; No. 44, .00; No. 45, .00; No. 46, .00; No. 47, .00; No. 48, .00; No. 49, .00; No. 50, .00; No. 51, .00; No. 52, .00; No. 53, .00; No. 54, .00; No. 55, .00; No. 56, .00; No. 57, .00; No. 58, .00; No. 59, .00; No. 60, .00; No. 61, .00; No. 62, .00; No. 63, .00; No. 64, .00; No. 65, .00; No. 66, .00; No. 67, .00; No. 68, .00; No. 69, .00; No. 70, .00; No. 71, .00; No. 72, .00; No. 73, .00; No. 74, .00; No. 75, .00; No. 76, .00; No. 77, .00; No. 78, .00; No. 79, .00; No. 80, .00; No. 81, .00; No. 82, .00; No. 83, .00; No. 84, .00; No. 85, .00; No. 86, .00; No. 87, .00; No. 88, .00; No. 89, .00; No. 90, .00; No. 91, .00; No. 92, .00; No. 93, .00; No. 94, .00; No. 95, .00; No. 96, .00; No. 97, .00; No. 98, .00; No. 99, .00; No. 100, .00; No. 101, .00; No. 102, .00; No. 103, .00; No. 104, .00; No. 105, .00; No. 106, .00; No. 107, .00; No. 108, .00; No. 109, .00; No. 110, .00; No. 111, .00; No. 112, .00; No. 113, .00; No. 114, .00; No. 115, .00; No. 116, .00; No. 117, .00; No. 118, .00; No. 119, .00; No. 120, .00; No. 121, .00; No. 122, .00; No. 123, .00; No. 124, .00; No. 125, .00; No. 126, .00; No. 127, .00; No. 128, .00; No. 129, .00; No. 130, .00; No. 131, .00; No. 132, .00; No. 133, .00; No. 134, .00; No. 135, .00; No. 136, .00; No. 137, .00; No. 138, .00; No. 139, .00; No. 140, .00; No. 141, .00; No. 142, .00; No. 143, .00; No. 144, .00; No. 145, .00; No. 146, .00; No. 147, .00; No. 148, .00; No. 149, .00; No. 150, .00; No. 151, .00; No. 152, .00; No. 153, .00; No. 154, .00; No. 155, .00; No. 156, .00; No. 157, .00; No. 158, .00; No. 159, .00; No. 160, .00; No. 161, .00; No. 162, .00; No. 163, .00; No. 164, .00; No. 165, .00; No. 166, .00; No. 167, .00; No. 168, .00; No. 169, .00; No. 170, .00; No. 171, .00; No. 172, .00; No. 173, .00; No. 174, .00; No. 175, .00; No. 176, .00; No. 177, .00; No. 178, .00; No. 179, .00; No. 180, .00; No. 181, .00; No. 182, .00; No. 183, .00; No. 184, .00; No. 185, .00; No. 186, .00; No. 187, .00; No. 188, .00; No. 189, .00; No. 190, .00; No. 191, .00; No. 192, .00; No. 193, .00; No. 194, .00; No. 195, .00; No. 196, .00; No. 197, .00; No. 198, .00; No. 199, .00; No. 200, .00; No. 201, .00; No. 202, .00; No. 203, .00; No. 204, .00; No. 205, .00; No. 206, .00; No. 207, .00; No. 208, .00; No. 209, .00; No. 210, .00; No. 211, .00; No. 212, .00; No. 213, .00; No. 214, .00; No. 215, .00; No. 216, .00; No. 217, .00; No. 218, .00; No. 219, .00; No. 220, .00; No. 221, .00; No. 222, .00; No. 223, .00; No. 224, .00; No. 225, .00; No. 226, .00; No. 227, .00; No. 228, .00; No. 229, .00; No. 230, .00; No. 231, .00; No. 232, .00; No. 233, .00; No. 234, .00; No. 235, .00; No. 236, .00; No. 237, .00; No. 238, .00; No. 239, .00; No. 240, .00; No. 241, .00; No. 242, .00; No. 243, .00; No. 244, .00; No. 245, .00; No. 246, .00; No. 247, .00; No. 248, .00; No. 249, .00; No. 250, .00; No. 251, .00; No. 252, .00; No. 253, .00; No. 254, .00; No. 255, .00; No. 256, .00; No. 257, .00; No. 258, .00; No. 259, .00; No. 260, .00; No. 261, .00; No. 262, .00; No. 263, .00; No. 264, .00; No. 265, .00; No. 266, .00; No. 267, .00; No. 268, .00; No. 269, .00; No. 270, .00; No. 271, .00; No. 272, .00; No. 273, .00; No. 274, .00; No. 275, .00; No. 276, .00; No. 277, .00; No. 278, .00; No. 279, .00; No. 280, .00; No. 281, .00; No. 282, .00; No. 283, .00; No. 284, .00; No. 285, .00; No. 286, .00; No. 287, .00; No. 288, .00; No. 289, .00; No. 290, .00; No. 291, .00; No. 292, .00; No. 293, .00; No. 294, .00; No. 295, .00; No. 296, .00; No. 297, .00; No. 298, .00; No. 299, .00; No. 300, .00; No. 301, .00; No. 302, .00; No. 303, .00; No. 304, .00; No. 305, .00; No. 306, .00; No. 307, .00; No. 308, .00; No. 309, .00; No. 310, .00; No. 311, .00; No. 312, .00; No. 313, .00; No. 314, .00; No. 315, .00; No. 316, .00; No. 317, .00; No. 318, .00; No. 319, .00; No. 320, .00; No. 321, .00; No. 322, .00; No. 323, .00; No. 324, .00; No. 325, .00; No. 326, .00; No. 327, .00; No. 328, .00; No. 329, .00; No. 330, .00; No. 331, .00; No. 332, .00; No. 333, .00; No. 334, .00; No. 335, .00; No. 336, .00; No. 337, .00; No. 338, .00; No. 339, .00; No. 340, .00; No. 341, .00; No. 342, .00; No. 343, .00; No. 344, .00; No. 345, .00; No. 346, .00; No. 347, .00; No.